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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/729,072

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Jian Zhang

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EXAMINER

CHOUDHURY, AZIZUL Q

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2145

DATE MAILED: 06/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/729,072	<b>Applicant(s)</b> ZHANG ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Azizul Choudhury	<b>Art Unit</b> 2145	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 March 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 15-18 and 20-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 15-18 and 20-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 December 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

***Detailed Action***

This office action is in response to the correspondence received on March 13, 2006.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 15-18 and 20-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramirez Diaz et al (US Pat No: 6,476,858), hereafter referred to as Diaz.

1. With regards to claim 15, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance server for use between a view station and a plurality of field terminals, comprising: a plurality of channel interface units coupled to the field terminals via E1 channels, each of the channel interface units receiving data from a corresponding one of the field terminals over a corresponding one of the E1 channels, each of the channel interface units comprising a channel transceiver to communicate with the corresponding field terminal, wherein the field terminals are configured to package audio, video, and alarm data as E1 frames and transport the data over the E1 channels and the E1 channels are also used to send control information originated at the view station to the field terminals; a network interface coupled to an Ethernet data network; and an information process

kernel coupled between the channel interfaces units and the network interface, the information process kernel executing Instructions for organizing the audio, video, and alarm data received by the channel interface units for transmission on the data network to the view station and for conveying the control information from the network interface to the channel interface units

(Diaz teaches a video security monitoring system (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). The design uses video cameras (equivalent to field terminals), each connected to a port (equivalent to channel interface) (Figure 8A, Diaz) within the computer (equivalent to the video surveillance server and they possess kernels). The components transfer information between one another through networks such as the Internet (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). Plus, since there exists a network between the devices (Figure 7, Diaz), it is inherent that the claimed components (such as the transceiver and receiver components) are present within Diaz's design. The video cameras send video along with alternative data such as beeps (equivalent to alarm) (column 4, lines 19-32, Diaz) and sounds (column 3, lines 1-11 and Figure 8A, Diaz). The design also allows data to be digitized and processed if necessary. The user at the remote consoles (equivalent to view station) are able to receive and transfer data from/to the video cameras through the computers (Figure 7, Diaz, the arrows indicate data flowing both ways).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

2. With regards to claim 16, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 15, wherein the information process kernel employs an IP multicast protocol to transmit the audio and video data to the view station and at least one additional view station

(Diaz discloses that various network protocols are acceptable (column 4, lines 50-54, Diaz)).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

3. With regards to claim 17, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 15, wherein each of the channel interface units further comprises: at least one channel transceiver chip; at least one programmable device; a memory; and a processor, coupled to the at least one channel transceiver chip and the at least one programmable device and controlled under a clock signal, for synchronizing the at least one channel transceiver chip and the at least one programmable device to cause the audio and video data to be transferred into the memory and read the audio and video data out of the memory onto a data bus when the viewing station is controlled to display the video data and audibly reproduce the audio data

(The claimed features are present in computing devices with user interfaces, such as computers and Diaz's design features computers (Figure 7, Diaz). The computers are networked and hence data transmission and receiving methods are present. In addition, it executes software (column 5, line 66 – column 7, line 9, Diaz), hence it features programmable means along with processor(s). Plus, it is also well known that digital devices, including computers, feature clocks (Figure 8B, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user

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to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

4. With regards to claim 18, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 15, wherein the data network is a local area network (LAN)

(Diaz's design uses networks such as the Internet (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz).

Plus, Figure 7 illustrates that LANs and Ethernet is commonly used in Internet networks.

No limitation is placed as to they type of network to be used.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

5. With regards to claim 20, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 15, wherein the instructions when executed causes the processor to: write the data to a PCI bus; map an address on the PCI bus to an Internal bus through an

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address mapping register; and store the data in a memory when the internal bus is detected to be idle

(It is obvious that the claimed steps are common steps performed on computers when handling data. Computers are present within Diaz's design (Figure 7, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

6. With regards to claim 21, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 15, wherein the instructions when executed causes the processor further to; read the data out the memory when receiving a data channel number identifying a particular one of the field terminal; and transmit the data over the data network through the network interface

(If data is to be transferred in a computer, the claimed steps must be performed. Diaz's design features networked computers that fit such requirements (Figure 7, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

7. With regards to claim 22, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 15, wherein the field terminals are remotely located with respect to the view stations

(Diaz discloses a design allowing a user to monitor locally or remotely (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user

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to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

8. With regards to claim 23, Diaz teaches a remote video surveillance system comprising: a plurality of field terminals, each configured to produce audio, video and alarm data, the audio, video, and alarm data being packaged into frames and transported over a dedicated channel; a plurality of view stations remotely located with respect to the field terminals; and a surveillance server coupled between the field terminals and the view stations, the surveillance server comprising a plurality of channel interface units, each of the channel interface units being dedicated to a corresponding one of the field terminals and receiving the audio, video, and alarm data from the one of the field terminals, a network interface coupled to a data network, and an information process kernel coupled between the channel interface units and the network interface, the information process kernel executing instructions for organizing the audio, video, and alarm data received from the field terminals for transmission over a data network to the view stations, and for conveying control information received from the view stations over the data network to the channel interface units for transmission to the field terminals

(Diaz teaches a video security monitoring system (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). The design uses video cameras (equivalent to field terminals), each connected to a port (equivalent to channel interface) (Figure 8A, Diaz) within the computer (equivalent to the video server and they possess kernels). The components transfer information between

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one another through networks such as the Internet (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). Plus, since there exists a network between the devices (Figure 7, Diaz), it is inherent that the claimed components (such as the transceiver and receiver components) are present within Diaz's design. The video cameras send video along with alternative data such as beeps (equivalent to alarm) (column 4, lines 19-32, Diaz) and sounds (column 3, lines 1-11 and Figure 8A, Diaz). The design also allows data to be digitized and processed if necessary. The users at the remote consoles (equivalent to view station) are able to receive and transfer data from/to the video cameras through the computers (Figure 7, Diaz, the arrows indicate data flowing both ways).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

9. With regards to claim 24, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance system of claim 23, wherein the surveillance server is configured to act as a multipoint system

(Diaz discloses that various network protocols are acceptable (column 4, lines 50-54, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

10. With regards to claim 25, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance system of claim 24, wherein the information process kernel employs an IP multicast protocol to transmit the audio and video data to each view station

(Diaz discloses that various network protocols are acceptable (column 4, lines 50-54, Diaz). Multicast (along with other protocols) allow for data to be transmitted to multiple recipients.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

11. With regards to claim 26, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance system of claim 25, wherein the dedicated channels are E1 channels and the data network is a LAN

(Diaz's design uses networks such as the Internet (column 2, lines 30-43, Diaz). Plus, Figure 7 illustrates that LANs and Ethernet is commonly used in Internet networks. No limitation is placed as to they type of network to be used.

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

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12. With regards to claim 27, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance system of claim 23, wherein the instructions when executed causes the processor to: write the audio and video data to a PCI bus; map an address on the PCI bus to an Internal bus through an address mapping register; and store the audio and video data in a memory when the Internal bus is detected to be idle

(The claimed steps are common steps performed on computers when handling data. Computers are present within Diaz's design (Figure 7, Diaz). Computers are well known to possess memory (Figure 8A, item 305, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

13. With regards to claim 28, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server of claim 27, wherein the instructions when executed causes the processor further to: read the audio and video data out the memory when receiving a data channel number

identifying a particular one of the field terminals; and transmit the audio and video data over the data network through the network interface

(If data is to be transferred in a computer, the claimed steps must be performed. Diaz's design features networked computers that fit such requirements (Figure 7, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

14. With regards to claims 29 and 33, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance system wherein the audio, video, and alarm data are transmitted from the field terminals to the view stations in real time

(Diaz's design teaches a video monitoring and security system, it is inherent that the data is transmitted in real time, otherwise the data would be useless. Furthermore, the disclosure teaches that data is processed in real-time (column 7, line 59, Diaz).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure

teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

15. With regards to claims 30 and 31, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance system wherein audio data, in addition to the control information, is conveyed from the view stations to the field terminals

(Diaz's design teaches that the user at the remote consoles (equivalent to view station) are able to receive and transfer data from/to the video cameras through the computers (Figure 7, Diaz, the arrows indicate data flowing both ways).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user

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to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

16. With regards to claim 32, Diaz teaches the remote video surveillance server wherein at least one additional view station is coupled to the data network

(Diaz's design allows for more than one remote console (Figure 1, elements 5a and 5b, Diaz)).

The abstract of Diaz's disclosure further teaches the use of digital cameras within the video and security monitoring system (Abstract, Diaz). So, Diaz's disclosure teaches a design using cameras and the abstract teaches the use of digital cameras within such a design.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, during the time of the invention, to incorporate the digital cameras stated within the abstract into the monitoring system taught within the remainder of the Diaz's disclosure, to allow the user to receive or monitor events via a network, including the Internet (column 2, lines 32-34, Diaz)).

### ***Response to Remarks***

The amendment received on March 13, 2006 has been carefully examined but is not deemed fully persuasive. The claim amendments have helped correct grammatical issues and have overcome the claim objections previously issued. The claim amendments also emphasize the previously claimed feature of sending data from the

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view stations to the field terminals. The remarks portion of the amendment also focuses on this characteristic. The examiner has referred to figure 7 within the Diaz prior art to teach this trait. The applicant however does not argue why Figure 7 of the Diaz prior art fails to teach such a trait. Figure 7 illustrates how data flows (illustrated by arrows) between view stations (remote consoles) and field terminals (video cameras) are bidirectional. This means that the data is flowing from the field terminals to the view stations and that the data is flowing from the view stations to the field terminals.

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Azizul Choudhury whose telephone number is (571) 272-3909. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Cardone can be reached on (571) 272-3933. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AC



**JASON CARDONE**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**